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65th YEAR VOLUME 65 NUMBER 275 RICHMOND, VA., WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 29, 1915. —TWELVE PAGES WEATHER PAGE 9 —FAIR PRICE, 2 CENTS

ADAMS IS AGAINST DRASTIC CHANGES

Wants Enabling Act to Empower
Council and People to Re-
cast Charter.

MAYOR TALKS TO COMMITTEE

Peters Would Abolish Police
Board, Giving Mayor Absolute
Control of Department.

Expressing the hope that the Charter Change Committee will content itself at this time with recommending only such changes in the city government as are absolutely necessary, President Adams, of the Board of Aldermen, offered to that body last night a resolution declaring it to be the sense of the committee that the General Assembly should be asked to pass an enabling act empowering the Council of the city of Richmond, or any special committee appointed by it for the purpose, to amend the charter, without further reference to the legislature.

"I don't think it is wise for us to attempt at this time to make any far-reaching changes in the form of our government without consulting the wishes of the people," said Mr. Adams. "Since there does not appear to be time enough left in which to submit the matter to the people, I think that the committee should confine itself to making only such changes as are absolutely demanded."

LITTLE TIME TO PREPARE CHARTER FOR THIS LEGISLATURE

It is only a matter of a few months now before the legislature will assemble. We can accomplish very little in the way of preparing the charter for the legislature, obtaining from the legislature special authority to change our form of government any time we please by enactment of the Council, subject to the approval of the people. My resolution, if adopted by the committee and acted upon by the legislature, will place it in the power of the people to carry out with the least trouble any reform plan which they may approve."

The resolution was received by the committee and laid on the table for consideration when it goes into legislative session. It represented Mr. Adams's first definite expression of views on the charter change movement, and indicated his unwillingness to join in any radical scheme of reform which shall not first be brought to the people before being brought to the attention of the legislature.

PETERS WOULD MAKE MAYOR HEAD OF POLICE DEPARTMENT

President Peters, of the Common Council, offered the following resolution for consideration:

"Be it resolved, That it is the sense of this committee that the several charters proposed creating the Board of Police Commissioners shall be so amended as to abolish said board and in general to confer upon the Mayor the duties now exercised by the board, and especially to confer upon the Mayor the power to appoint a Chief of Police, who shall be vested with the duty to appoint the members of the police force."

Mr. Peters asked that the resolution be placed on the table, to be considered along with the other suggestions for reform in the police department. At the proper time, he said, he would outline the considerations that led him to favor the change in the police administration suggested.

POLLOCK OFFERS PLAN FOR COUNCIL ELECTION OF BOARD

Also with the request that the paper be filed with the other reform suggestions in the committee's portfolio, Councilman Pollock introduced a resolution carrying into effect the charter reform views advocated by him in various public utterances. The central feature of the Pollock plan is the election of the Administrative Board by the Council. The plan makes the Mayor a member of the board, with the power to vote and veto. It abolishes the Police, Fire and Health Boards, and places those departments under the direction of the Administrative Board.

Mr. Pollock's plan provides that the members of the board shall be elected by the Council from nominations made by the Mayor—two nominations to be made for each vacancy, to be filled. A provision requires the Mayor, in making these nominations, to submit a certificate under oath that the nominees were selected solely for their fitness for service on the board, and not for political or personal reasons.

FINDS SOMETHING TO COMMEND IN CIVIC ASSOCIATION PLAN

"The idea of requiring the Mayor to certify that his nominees were selected for their fitness alone," said Mr. Pollock, "I took from the plan of the Civic Association. I commended it to myself to some extent, therefore, my statement in a recent public utterance that the Civic Association's plan is without a single redeeming feature."

The committee and the large gallery accepted Mr. Pollock's explanation with a smile. At the proper time, said Mr. Pollock, he will address the committee on the merits of the plan outlined in his resolution. It was received and laid on the table with the other papers.

The committee devoted a three-hour session to a general inquiry into the powers of the Mayor and the advisability of enlarging his authority either by giving him a voice in the administration or by giving him absolute control over one or more departments. Mayor Ainslie, present at the committee.

(Continued on Third Page.)

Mayor Says He Has Little Real Power



MAYOR GEORGE AINSLIE.

KAISER REVIEWS HIS MEN

For Three Hours 43,000 Troops Parade Before German Huler, While Aeroplanes Keep Guard.

BERLIN, September 28. (Wireless via Tuckerton).—The North German Gazette publishes a letter from the front describing a parade of 43,000 troops before the Emperor, the crown prince and the commander-in-chief of the German army.

"The bands played," says the letter, "while the Emperor personally decorated soldiers who had distinguished themselves before the enemy. The parade lasted three hours. During this time three German aeroplanes were circling above, preventing the approach of enemy aeroplanes."

"French aeroplanes have been very active lately," the writer adds, "but with small results, for the Germans are ready for the attack. Two spies were recently landed by these machines behind the German front. They were supplied with plenty of German money, and were instructed to observe the movements of German troops, but they were taken prisoners by German territorial troops the very first day."

EIGHT WARRANTS ISSUED

Men Charged in Federal Indictments With Responsibility for Capsizing of Steamer Eastland.

CHICAGO, September 28.—Bench warrants for the arrest of eight men named in Federal indictments as being responsible for the capsizing of the excursion steamer Eastland with the resultant loss of 812 lives were issued to-day. The warrants were placed in the hands of the United States marshal.

United States District Attorney Clyde announced that Martin Platow, excursion agent of the Chicago-St. Joseph Steamship Company, and Charles Lasser, watchman for the steamship company, were questioned by him to-day. Mr. Clyde refused to disclose the information given him. An investigation into charges that the Eastland was sunk by dangerous projections on the bottom of the river has been in progress for some time.

The grand jury is expected to return further indictments to-morrow in connection with the fixing of responsibility for the overturning of the Eastland.

COUNT DEFENDS TURKS

Bernstorff Says Reports of Armenian Atrocities Have Been Greatly Exaggerated.

WASHINGTON, September 28.—Count von Bernstorff, the German ambassador, to-day sent a communication to the State Department saying reports of Turkish atrocities against Armenians were greatly exaggerated and defending in part the action of the Turks as having been provoked.

While the ambassador's letter does not deny that extreme penalties have been imposed on Armenians by the Turks, it is stated that attempts to stir up rebellion and revolt and treasonable activity have made the "Armenian policy" a necessary war-time measure.

Since Turkey has let it be known that no foreign interference with her Armenian policy will be permitted, the United States will probably avoid the matter as a subject for any formal protest, unless Americans become involved.

GAFFNEY TOO GARRULOUS

Asked to Resign as Consul-General Because of Partisan Comments on War.

WASHINGTON, September 28.—Thomas St. John Gaffney, American consul-general at Munich, Germany, has been asked to resign his post because of partisan utterances on the European war. Officials to-day would make no announcement concerning the case pending receipt of word from Mr. Gaffney.

The consul-general is understood to have made statements reflecting on the President's policy in the European war. He was once before the subject of controversy over expressions concerning the war, and as a consequence was transferred from one post to another. Should Gaffney decline to resign, it was intimated by officials that he would be dismissed from the service.

HERO OF FASHODA HURT

General Marchand Seriously Wounded by Shell While Leading His Troops in Battle.

[Special Cable to The Times-Dispatch.] PARIS, September 28.—Official announcement was made to-day that General Marchand, the famous hero of Fashoda, had been seriously wounded in the abdomen and had been forced to submit to an operation.

La Liberté states that Marchand was wounded by a shell while leading a charge of his African troops in the battle of Champagne.

NORTH'S VETERANS SOLID FOR WILSON

Men Who Wore Blue Approve His Handling of Foreign Problems.

PROMISE THEIR SUPPORT

President Welcomes Survivors of Civil War to Nation's Capital for Encampment.

WASHINGTON, September 28.—Veterans of the Civil War here for the annual encampment of the Grand Army of the Republic were formally welcomed to the capital to-night by President Wilson, who told them their battles fifty years ago were fought that the greatest instrumentality for the uplift of mankind the world has ever seen might not be impaired.

The President spoke amid scenes of patriotic fervor in the crowded convention hall into which the old census building had been converted. Colonel David J. Palmer, commander-in-chief of the G. A. R., introduced him amid thunderous cheering, and informed him that the veterans stood solidly behind the administration's conduct of the present day foreign problems, and that their sons would support him in any steps he might take.

INTERPRETED BY APPLAUSE

The President was frequently interrupted by applause as he spoke to the veterans, their families and friends. He did not touch directly on the European war, or on problems growing out of it, but devoted his address to the mission of the United States and lessons taught by the Civil War. He spoke of the war as one of the few in history of which both sides could be proud.

The meeting marked the formal opening of the Grand Army encampment, which will continue during the remainder of the week, with the great parade and presidential review to-morrow.

The President's address, in part, follows:

"It is a singular thing that men of a single generation should have witnessed what you have witnessed in the crowded fifty years which you celebrate to-night. You took part when you were young men in a struggle, the meaning of which, I dare say, you thought would not be revealed during your lifetime, and yet here has happened in the making of this nation in your lifetime that has ever happened in the making of any other nation in the lifetime of a dozen generations."

LOOK BACK ON WAR ABSOLUTELY UNIQUE

"The nation in which you now live is not the nation for whose Union you fought. You have seen many things which have made this nation one of the representative nations of the world with regard to the modern spirit of that world, and you have the satisfaction, which, I dare say, few soldiers have ever had, of looking back upon a war absolutely unique in this, that instead of destroying it healed, that instead of making permanent division, it made a permanent Union. This nation was born from the beginning a spiritual enterprise, and you have seen the spirit of the two once divided sections of this country absolutely united. A war which seemed as if it had the seed of every kind of bitterness in it, has seen a single generation put bitterness absolutely out of its heart."

"This is a miracle of the spirit, so far as national history is concerned. This is one of the very few wars in which, in one sense, everybody engaged may take pride. Some wars are to be regretted; some wars mark the annals of history, but some wars, contrasted with those, make those annals distinguished, show that the spirit of men sometimes springs to great enterprises that are even greater than his own mind had conceived."

SET NATION FREE FOR CAREER OF DEVELOPMENT

"You set the nation free for that great career of development, of unhampered development, which the world has witnessed since the Civil War. But, for my own part, I would not be proud of the extraordinary physical development of this country, of its extraordinary wealth and financial power, did I not believe that the people of the United States wish all of this power devoted to ideal ends. There have been other nations as rich as we; there have been other nations as powerful; there have been other nations as spirited, but I hope we shall never forget that we created this nation, not to serve ourselves, but to serve mankind."

"I hope I may say without even an implication of criticism upon any other great people in the world that it has always seemed to me that the people of the United States wished to be regarded as devoted to the promotion of particular principles of human right. The United States were founded, not to provide free homes, but to assert human rights. This flag meant a great enterprise of the human spirit. Nobody, no large bodies of men, in the time that flag was first set up, believed with a very firm belief in the efficacy of democracy. Do you realize that only so long ago as the time of the American Revolution democracy was regarded as an experiment in the world, and we were regarded as rash experimenters? But we not only believed in it, we showed our belief was well founded, and that a nation as powerful as any in the world could be erected upon the will of the people; that, indeed, there was a power in such a nation that dwelt in no other nation, unless also in that other nation the spirit of the people prevailed."

RUEGER'S GRILL ROOM—RUEGER'S

Harry Meyers, clever cabaret entertainer, Grill Room to-night, 9 till midnight.

PLAN PERFECTED FOR CREDIT LOAN

Anglo-French and American Bankers Complete Details of Epochal Transaction.

PROMISE THEIR SUPPORT

\$500,000,000 SUM INVOLVED

Bonds Will Be Issued to Public at 98, Paying About 5 1/2 Per Cent.

NEW YORK, September 28.—The agreement between the Anglo-French Financial Commission and the American bankers with whom they have been conferring over the proposed credit loan to Great Britain and France has resulted in the formation of a definite plan. It was officially announced here to-night, for the establishment of a \$500,000,000 loan issue of five-year, 5 per cent joint British and French bonds, payable jointly and severally by the two nations upon which the big loan will be a first lien.

The bonds will be issued to the public at 98, thus yielding approximately 5 1/2 per cent to the investor, and to the nation-wide syndicate of bankers which will subscribe to the loan at 96. Formation of the syndicate has been left to J. P. Morgan & Co. and "a large group of American bankers and financial houses."

BONDS MAY BE PURCHASED ON INSTALLMENT PLAN

The bonds will be issued in denominations as low as \$100, and subscribers thereto may pay for them by installment.

At maturity these bonds will be payable in cash or convertible into 4 1/2 per cent joint Anglo-French bonds, redeemable from ten to twenty years thereafter by the two governments jointly and severally. Sir Henry Barington Smith, a member of the commission, made public the announcement in the name of Lord Reading, chairman of the commission, who is in Chicago with several other members of the commission.

It was announced that Russia will not participate in the loan.

The 2 per cent margin between the prices at which the issue will be offered to the public and the syndicate will reimburse members of the syndicate, it is contemplated, for their expenses in placing the loan on the market.

To bring the great offering—the largest and the kind ever placed in the United States—before investors throughout the entire nation, the country will be divided into districts or zones, and to each district there will be delegated a subcommittee of the syndicate managers, composed of the syndicate banks and trust companies within the districts.

These subcommittees will work simultaneously, and will report to the general syndicate managers, who will be located in New York. The five-year bonds, principal and interest, will be payable in New York.

NO DIFFICULTY EXPECTED IN GETTING INDORSEMENT

Parliamentary ratification of the plan is necessary in the case of both Great Britain and France, but it is assumed by members of the commission that such indorsement will be secured without difficulty. The commission has been in constant communication with both Paris and London, and details as to the progress made have been placed before the Treasury authorities at both capitals from day to day. A great many details are yet to be formulated, as to the method which the syndicate will pursue. According to Henry P. Davidson, of the firm of J. P. Morgan & Co., the first step to be taken is the formation of the syndicate by J. P. Morgan & Co. and other American bankers and financiers. Mr. Davidson said that a large number of banks throughout the country had signified their approval of the proposed credit, and doubtless will be invited to join the syndicate. From every section of the country, Mr. Davidson said, there had come reports of enthusiastic interest in the project.

How much of the \$500,000,000 which will be obtained here is to go for the credit of France and how much for the credit of England, was not divulged.

CHICAGO'S BANKERS CHEER ANNOUNCEMENT

CHICAGO, September 28.—Cheers from scores of Chicago's foremost bankers and business men greeted the announcement at a banquet here to-night that the \$500,000,000 credit loan to France and England, the largest external loan ever contracted for in the United States, had been arranged for. The announcement was made here by Lord Reading, chairman of the Anglo-French commission, who, with three other members of the body, arrived to-day. The other visiting commissioners, who will return to New York to-morrow, are Sir Edward H. Holden, Basil Blackett and M. Ernest Mallet. With them came Thomas W. Lamont, of J. P. Morgan & Co., who explained details of the loan to practically every banker in the city and to representatives of bond houses. To-night he expressed the opinion that the bonds would be hospitably received here.

STRONG NOTE TO ALLIES

Senator Smith Believes This Will Be Done On Cotton Question When German Controversy Ends.

WASHINGTON, September 28.—Senator Hoke Smith, of Georgia, called at the State Department to supplement verbally written evidence previously submitted to Secretary Lansing supporting the contention that cotton should not be placed upon the contraband list by the allies. Senator Smith said he believed a strong note covering the general subject of interference with neutral shipping and the cotton question in particular would be addressed to the allies as soon as the German controversy was settled.

GERMANS ROUTED FROM SECOND LINE

Driving Germans Before Them



GENERAL JOFFRE. GENERAL SIR JOHN FRENCH.

ALLEN AND SYLVESTER CONFER WITH GOVERNOR

Superintendent of Du Pont Plant at Hopewell and Police Superintendent See Stuart.

CONDITIONS NOT IMPROVED

State Hampered by Local Conditions. Allen Denies Report That Hopewell Plant Will Be Doubled in Size—Judge West Expected.

That Governor Stuart is giving the lawless situation at Hopewell more attention than at any time since the town came into existence is evidenced by a series of conferences held at the executive offices this week. There is no attempt to conceal the fact that the Governor is anxious that some constructive program for making the powder-plant locality law-abiding shall be put into effect as soon as possible.

At the present time the Governor is hampered to a great extent by local conditions, which have not been made public. Until the Prince George County authorities show themselves fully in accord with any steps which the State may take the State is hampered.

So far as is known, Governor Stuart has reached no definite conclusion as to what shall be done, nor is he likely to frame a program until after a further conference with Judge Jesse P. West, of the Circuit Court of Prince George. Judge West is expected to come to Richmond in a day or two to go over the situation fully, and after his visit it is probable that there will be some definite announcement.

ALLEN AND SYLVESTER HERE TO SEE GOVERNOR

Yesterday afternoon W. P. Allen, superintendent of the Du Pont plant at Hopewell, and Major Richard Sylvester, general superintendent of the Du Pont police system, in charge of the forces at all of the plants, were closeted with the Governor for several hours. They came to Richmond at the request of the executive, who desired to get their view of the situation at Hopewell.

While the Du Pont officials are willing to co-operate with the State and county authorities in maintaining law and order in Hopewell, it is known that they are unwilling to undertake the responsibility of policing the territory outside of the company's reservation. The Du Pont force at Hopewell now numbers more than 150 men, and it is understood that additional men will be made in the near future. Every precaution is taken to protect the plant itself as well as the employees who live on the company property. They are desirous of making the community as attractive to the men and their families as possible.

WILL MAKE NO STATEMENT AS TO RESULT OF CONFERENCE

Neither Mr. Allen nor Major Sylvester, who was formerly superintendent of the Washington police department, would make a statement for publication regarding their conference with the Governor. Their attitude was wholly friendly toward both the State and county authorities.

Thomas L. Felts, of the Baldwin-Felts Detective Agency, has also conferred with the Governor on the Hopewell "problem," as Mr. Felts has termed the situation there. Captain R. H. Anderson, who has been in charge of the Baldwin detail during the investigation, which began in July, was also with the Governor yesterday and Monday, together with L. R. Driver, who has been the special representative of the Governor at the powder-plant town since July 10.

HARRISON CONFERS WITH GOVERNOR AND POLLARD

David A. Harrison, Jr., recently appointed special prosecutor for the Police Court at Hopewell, was in the city Monday night, and was with Governor Stuart at the Executive Mansion for several hours. Yesterday he made another trip to Richmond and saw Attorney-General Pollard. Mr. Harrison is a member of the House of Delegates from Prince George and Surry, and he is proving a vigorous prosecutor.

Remarks made by members of the General Assembly who have visited the plant.

(Continued on Second Page.)

BRITISH FORCES CUT WAY THROUGH TO THIRD DEFENSE

More Than 3,000 Prisoners and Many Guns Taken in Battle at Loos.

NEXT LINE OF TRENCHES NOW UNDER HEAVY ATTACK

French Continue to Push Forward East of Souchez, Aiming at Vimy.

SUCCESSES ARE IMPORTANT

Berlin Minimizes Events in West, Reporting That Offensive Is Stopped.

Furious Fighting Continues in West

FURIOUS fighting still characterizes the united efforts of French and British to break through the German lines on the western front. The allied forces, the French War Office announces, continue to gain ground and to add to their captures of men, guns and stores.

Foot by foot, as the official communication reads, the French are making progress to the east of Souchez, important territory from a strategic point of view, and have likewise continued their advance in Champagne. It contains the significant statement that among the Germans taken prisoner were men of the guard corps who had been brought back from the Russian front a few days ago.

Field Marshal Sir John French reports the capture of powerful German defenses around Loos, where the number of prisoners taken by the British has now reached 3,000, forty machine guns being taken and many destroyed. The British have captured the first and second lines, and are heavily engaged in an attack on the third.

On the eastern front the Russians near Dubno are declared by Berlin to have attempted to recapture ground lost to Field Marshal von Hindenburg on Monday, but their effort was unavailing. Progress is recorded for the Germans, who are still driving the Russians from the Vlna sector, and for those who are engaged in Volhynia. In this latter region, Berlin says, the army groups of General von Lindenberg have crossed the Strz River below the fortress of Lutsk, and that the Russians north of Dubno are in retreat along the whole front.

LONDON, September 28.—An official communication just made public dealing with the operations in France on Tuesday says that in the heavy fighting around Loos the British have taken exceptionally strong German lines of trenches and bombproof shelters several hundred yards in extent. Having taken the German second line, the statement says, the British are now after the third line of trenches. In all, more than 3,000 prisoners have been taken and twenty-one field guns and forty machine guns have been captured and others destroyed.

SECOND LINE OF TRENCHES ARE ATTACKED BY FRENCH

LONDON, September 28.—In Champagne the British are attacking the German second line of trenches and are making further progress, but seemingly the allies' offensive movement is not being carried on with the same impetuosity that characterized the first two days of the operations. The successes won are recognized as very important, but the main object, which is to break through the German lines, has not yet been accomplished.

Both the British and French have greatly improved their positions, and by gaining the hills and crests from which they can dominate the German lines of communication their next attempt to secure a decisive victory should be made easier to carry out, in the view of experts here.

FRENCH STILL PUSHING THEIR WAY FORWARD

The French continue to push forward east of Souchez, aiming at the heights of Vimy, which command the plain to the east, while the British to the north are making secure their hold on the Lens-La Bassée road and are beating off the German counterattacks.

The battle in Champagne is over a sixteen-mile front, where the French are attacking and are within less than two miles of the railway which crosses the country behind the German positions, and which has been so useful to them in moving troops and supplies to threatened points. With the French guns within easy range, the railway is rendered useless.

As usual, there is a great divergence between the German and French official accounts of the battles. The Germans claim that all the French attacks have been repulsed, and that a